

PATENT APPLICATION

AUTOMATED DECISION ADVISOR

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Entity: Small business concern

AUTOMATED DECISION ADVISORCROSS-REFERENCES TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[01] NOT APPLICABLE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field Of The Invention

[02] The present invention relates to a system and method for finding and selecting products, services, or other items according to a set of target preferences.

2. Description Of The Prior Art

[03] The rapid expansion of the Internet and use of the World Wide Web has given rise to numerous tools to help people find what they are looking for. Search engines provide ways to help people find web pages with relevant information. Online stores often provide internal search and parametric search facilities to help customers find products with desired feature values. Unlike human sales staff in physical "brick-and-mortar" stores, few of these sites provide interactive personalized guidance to customers in selecting the products or services that will best meet their needs. Those interactive guides that exist do not provide personalized explanations of the advice so that users can understand the basis of recommendations. In recent years, the internet has exploded with numerous sites that provide information, sell products, and other services. Many websites have emerged to help "guide" users on the internet among the various websites. Many of these websites or "search engines" generally will help lead you to websites that contain information about subjects or items in which one is interested. Unfortunately, they generally do not organize, compare or rate different items within a subject. Thus, users may be forced to spend long hours "surfing" the web in order to gather information about different items.

[04] Thus, there is a need for recommendations.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[05] The present invention provides an automated system to help and guide system users in finding and selecting products, services, or other selectable elements, that best meet their needs and preferences as expressed in a set of target preferences. The system obtains information from and about users to assess their needs and preferences and provides a list of items and information about those items based upon information provided by a user. The system prompts a user with regard to a type of item in which the user is interested.

Based upon the answers provided by the user, the system scores the available items in terms of how well they match the user's needs and preferences and generates ranked lists of items and may even rank the item. The system dynamically selects those questions to ask that are most likely to help discriminate between items based on information about user preferences and differences between the items. The system provides a list of pros and cons to help users understand how well the features or attributes of the items do or do not match their needs.

[06] One advantage of the present invention is that it need ask only those questions that are most likely to substantially affect the relative ranking of recommended items, and so reduces the effort required from the user in answering questions. Another advantage of the present invention is that it helps each user understand the reasons why items are ranked higher or lower in terms based on the information provided by that user so that the user can make an informed and confident choice among the items. A further advantage of the present invention is that it provides these reasons in a compact form mentioning only those reasons that are most relevant to each user so that users can understand the reasons with a minimum of effort.

[07] Other features and advantages of the present invention will be understood upon reading and understanding the detailed description of the preferred embodiments below.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[08] The system in accordance with the present invention assists users in selecting items from a selected category in which the user is interested. A "category" generally refers to a class of products, services, or other items from which a user may wish to select. Example categories include digital cameras, running shoes, cold medicines, health insurance plans, automobiles, jobs, prospective partners for dating, travel arrangements, consulting services, and software products. "Attributes" generally refer to features, specifications, or properties that identify and distinguish the items in a category. Attributes may be of various types, including, for example, Boolean (such as whether it has a sunroof), numerical (such as price, weight, or image resolution in pixels), enumerated (such as type of battery), text (such as product name, manufacturer, or warranty details), or other attributes (such as a photographic image of each item). Preferably, the system offers each user a "recommendation list" of items that will exactly or partially meet that user's preferences or requirements based on the user's inputs, optionally ranked by degree of match or by price.

list are similar, and offers a simpler and more compact presentation than a list or table that shows the same attribute values separately for each item.

[12] "Weight" generally refers to a numerical weighting for each attribute that estimates the relative importance of that attribute for a user in making a selection. The weight may be based on prior expert judgment of the importance of each attribute for a class of users or on an input from or other information about the user. A high weight is generally assumed for an attribute for which an absolute requirement has been specified, wherein "requirement" refers to a required value or set of values for an attribute to meet the needs or preferences of a user. For example, the required price might be less than \$100, or the required battery type might be lithium ion. "Personalized results" generally refers to outputs from the system or system software displayed to a user that are not provided in the same form to all users, but rather are generated in different forms to suit each user or classes of user based on specific information about that user.

[13] Preferably, the system generates a "personalized explanation" for some or all of the items in a recommendation list. The explanation may contain zero or more pros and cons. "Pros" and "cons" are lists of attributes that have different values for different alternatives in the recommendation list. A "pro" identifies each attribute whose values meet user preferences or requirements well. Conversely, a "con" identifies each attribute whose values meet user's preferences poorly or fail to meet a user's requirements. Preferably, the system estimates a numerical "preference value" representing the degree to which each possible attribute value meets or fails to meet the user's requirements or preferences. The system calculates a "relative preference value" for each attribute of an item as the difference between the preference value for that item and the average preference value for all items in the category. It identifies an attribute as a pro if the relative preference value is positive (or above a minimum threshold value). It identifies an attribute as a con if the relative preference value is negative (or below a minimum threshold value). The explanation may also mention other attributes that are of possible relevance to the user but are not identifiable as pros or cons due missing information on the attribute importance or the attribute value. This personalized explanation allows the system to highlight for each user the advantages and disadvantages of each item relative to the others on the list based on the user's expressed preferences.

[14] Preferably, the system generates a personalized explanation for each item included as pros and/or cons only those attributes that have a high decision relevance. "Decision relevance" is a metric representing an estimate of how relevant each attribute value

is to the user's decision to select that item. Preferably, the system computes decision relevance as an increasing function. One possible function is the product of the attribute weight and the absolute value of the relative preference value. Preferably, the system includes as pros or cons those attributes with the high decision relevance, and excludes those attributes with low decision relevance because they are unimportant to the user and/or they do not discriminate between the items in the recommendation list. Thus, the system generates explanations that include those attributes of high practical relevance to the user and are simpler and more compact than if they included all of attributes or all those whose values that differed among the items.

[15] Pros of an alternative generally refers to a list of one or more attributes on which an alternative value meets user preferences better than some or most other alternatives meet user preferences. Conversely, cons of an alternative generally refers to a list of one or more attributes on which the alternative has a value that meets user preferences worse than some or most other alternatives.

[16] The system can generate, for selected pros and cons, a reference to the user's directly expressed preferences or requirements for each attribute value – for example, "Pro: Price of \$200, below your maximum price of \$300", or "Con: It has no DVD drive, which you requested." It also generates, for selected pros and cons, a reference to the fact that the attribute has a value that the system recommends, or does not recommend, based on indirect inferences by the system from user inputs – for example, "Pro: A powerful zoom lens, which I recommend for sports photography" or, "Con: No zoom lens, which I recommend for sports photography" where the user had explicitly identified an interest in sports photography. These methods provide to the user a justification of how the pros and cons relate to the user's expressed preferences and requirements, and a direct confirmation for the user that the system is using information provided by the user in generating its recommendations.

[17] Generally, the system presents questions to each user about their preferences for benefits that the alternative provides, instead of, or as well as, questions about specific product features or attributes. Benefits generally refers to ways in which using or having the alternative may help (or fail to help) the user further his or her personal objectives or values. Specific features or attributes of an alternative may help or hinder one or more benefits. For example, the benefits of a digital camera might include enabling the user to easily and quickly record pictures of family and friends, and to share those pictures via the web or e-mail.

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5 [18] Preferably, the system dynamically prioritizes the questions to ask the user during interaction with the user, based on information from the user so far. It assigns higher priority based on the expected value of the questions in terms of the probability of the effects of possible answers on the scores of the most recommended items. The expected value of the question depends on the possible effect the answer on the relative scores of the items. It is a function of the current uncertainty about the importance of the attribute(s) to which the questions is relevant and the variability of the attribute values among the items. Preferably, the system does not require the user to answer all questions. This saves the time and effort of the user by asking those questions first that are most likely to influence the relative score of the items, and will give better results even if the user answers only a few of the possible questions.

15 [19] Preferably, the system estimates the priority of each question as the sum of the products of the expected importance of each attribute to which the question pertains, the uncertainty (for example, variance) of the importance, and the variability (for example, variance) of the corresponding attribute values among the promising items.

20 [20] In a preferred embodiment, if no item meets all specified requirements, the system displays a conflict page that lists the attribute requirements identified as most responsible for eliminating items. This allows the user to select requirements to revise and relax to avoid eliminating all the items. Preferably, the conflict page provides the user the option to select one or more attribute requirements to revise and relax. This makes it quick and easy for the user to select requirements to revise and relax. The conflict page preferably dynamically displays the number of items that would meet all requirements if the user were to relax the select requirements. This makes it easy for the user to see how many, if any, items will meet the set of revisions to the requirements.

25 [21] As an example, if a user wished to purchase a new pair of running shoes, the system would provide a series of questions pertaining to desired benefits and attributes of running shoes. For example, the system may ask about the user's running style, importance of cushioning, likely use on track, road, or trails, average weekly mileage, whether to be used for training or racing, and the desired price range. The questions can be absolute (e.g., the shoe must be waterproof, or it should cost between \$60 and \$80) or relative (e.g., a lighter shoe is preferable). Based upon answers provided by the user, the system weights the attributes and computes preference values for each attribute and an overall score as the weighted sum of the preference values. It generates a list of running shoes that best meets the requirements of the user. Preferably, it provides a list of the important common

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